INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members Only

No. 1680 | Washington, D. C. | May 3, 1958

Federal Standards Prevail over Local Food Regulation

In a case involving most of the large meat packers, a Magistrate in the City of Newark, N. J., recently held that a City Ordinance and State Statute requiring that all ingredients be shown on food labels could not be applied to products for which there were federal standards of identity. The City Solicitor had brought an action to compel the listing of ingredients on canned corned beef hash and chopped ham, even though the standards of identity for these products in the federal meat inspection regulations specifically provide that the ingredients need not be shown on the label.

The principal issue in the case was whether federal laws have pre-empted the field of food regulation, thereby preventing the enforcement of local laws that prescribe more stringent requirements for the labels and contents of food products. This doctrine of federal pre-emption derives from the "supremacy clause" in Article VI of the Federal Constitution, which provides:

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

In oral argument before the Magistrate, counsel for the meat canners called attention to several state decisions and opinions supporting the supremacy of federal laws in this area. He also cited numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States striking down state laws that conflict with or infringe on the policy of federal laws. At the conclusion of the argument the Magistrate dismissed all of the complaints against the packers on the ground that the Federal Meat Inspection Act and Regulations covered the labeling of meat products and the "supremacy clause" prevented the enforcement of more restrictive state laws.

Association counsel, who participated with local counsel in the formulation of the constitutional legal argument, have advised that the issue involved in this case is an important one for all canners who ship their products in interstate commerce. As asserted in the N.C.A. resolution, adopted at this year's convention in Atlantic City, "Any state or local regulation that specifies particularized labeling requirements, or prohibits ingredients authorized by federal law, or standardizes products to reflect local preferences, creates unwarranted interstate barriers and defeats the interests of consumers, canners, and growers alike."

Many state legislatures and enforcement agencies recognize the importance of not establishing barriers to the free interstate movement of commerce. The action of the Newark officials, however, is an example of what can occasionally happen in this area. In such cases, the federal pre-emption doctrine has proved to be a significant protection of the national interest by enabling courts to strike down overly restrictive state or local action.

N.C.A. Files Proposal To Amend Pear Standards

On behalf of its membership, the N.C.A. submitted to the Food and Drug Administration on April 29 a petition to amend the standard of identity for canned pears to permit the use of "harmless artificial coloring" as an optional ingredient provided it is properly declared on the label.

Promulgation of this amendment would enable all pear canners to supply an item of attractive color that would have decorative appeal for holiday dishes. Artificially colored red and artificially colored green pears have been shipped only under temporary FDA permit.

If the proposal is favorably received, it will be published in the *Federal Register* and will form the basis of an order published subsequently, amending the standard. Barring objections leading to a public hearing, the amendment would become effective 60 days following its publication.

Senate Group Recommends Change in Sec. 203(b)(6)

A redefinition of the agricultural exemption from motor carrier rate regulation has been recommended by the Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee as one of eight recommendations resulting from its recently concluded hearings on the problems of the railroads.

As announced by the Subcommittee, the recommendation is "to limit the scope and application of the agricultural commodities clause of the Interstate Commerce Act in accordance with Ruling No. 107, March 19, 1958, Bureau of Motor Carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission; with the exception of frozen fruits and frozen vegetables and imported agricultural commodities, which would be made subject to regulation."

Ruling No. 107 is an administrative ruling listing agricultural commodities and describing them as exempt or non-exempt; that is, under section 203(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, whether they may be shipped in trucks not subject to ICC rate regulation. In this ruling various forms of canned foods—fruits, vegetables, fish, and meats—are listed as being non-exempt and may be shipped only under published rates.

The recommendation of the Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee differs from the approach of the ICC in seeking to limit the scope of the agricultural exemption.

The ICC recommendation is embodied in bills introduced by the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 5823 (Harris of Ark.) and S.1689 (Magnuson of Wash.) would deny the exemption from rate regulation to truck movements of agricultural comomdities after they "first pass out of the actual possession and control of the producer." Such a restriction might affect the transportation of process-

ing crops from farmers' gates or assembly points to processing plants.

The Commerce Department recommended to Congress again this week "that Congress take action which would remove the threat of further expansion of the exemption while still retaining for agriculture the benefits which accrue from the use of exempt motor carriers in marketing those commodities presently considered exempt."

PRIVATE CARRIER DEFINITON

The eight recommendations of the Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee also include a proposal "to make it clear that all commercial transportation of property by motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce, except private carriage and transportation otherwise specifically exempt, is subject to regulation, thus incorporating into law the prohibition against buy and sell operations."

Hearings on this subject were held this week by the House Commerce Transportation Subcommittee. While the bill formally before the subcommittee is one to amend the definition of a private carrier, the proposal now receiving primary consideration is the following general limitation:

"nor shall any person in any other business enterprise transport property by motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce unless such transportation is solely within the scope and in furtherance of a primary business enterprise of such person: Provided, however, that such primary business enterprise may not be the business of transportation, nor the purchase, transportation, and sale of property for the purpose of fostering a highway transportation business."

Meat Packer Trade Practices

The Senate Agriculture Committee has recommended legislation that would deny the USDA exclusive jurisdiction over the meat packing industry. Under a bill reported by the Agriculture Committee, with informal agreement by the Judiciary Committee, the USDA and FTC would be given concurrent jurisdiction with respect to unfair trade practices involving meat food products.

At the direction of the Senate, the Agriculture Committee met jointly with the Judiciary Committee, which had initially studied the question of antitrust jurisdiction, and on April 22 the Agriculture Committee reported new language for the bill, S.1356, providing jurisdiction as follows:

The USDA would have exclusive jurisdiction with respect to livestock and poultry through the packing plant, including all transactions in livestock in commerce at posted yards and elsewhere;

The FTC would have exclusive jurisdiction with respect to products other than livestock, meats, meat food products, livestock products in manufactured form, poultry, and poultry products; and

The two agencies would have concurrent jurisdiction with respect to meats, meat food products, livestock products in unmanufactured form, and poultry products after they have been prepared in form for distribution.

The FTC would have concurrent jurisdiction on meat packing practices only for three years. A complaint could be filed by either agency, but not by both.

Herbicides in Granular Form

Wider possibilities for chemical weed control through using herbicides in granular form have been demonstrated in recent experiments by the USDA and cooperating state agricultural experiment stations.

Scientists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service found that granular herbicides remain in contact with crop foliage only momentarily before reaching the soil where they are needed to kill emerging weed seedlings. Since this momentary contact does the foliage little or no harm, herbicides that are highly injurious to crops in spray form may, under some conditions, be used in granular form with safety.

Development of this method of applying herbicides was stimulated according to USDA, by success in using granular insecticides on certain crops (see INFORMATION LETTER of Dec. 17, 1955, page 370).

The herbicidal preparations have been used effectively in cooperative experiments in Maryland, New Jersey, and Texas for control of several crops, including tomatoes, Irish potatoes, and strawberries, following the last cultivation.

Some experiments have been made in pelletizing a few of the new herbicides for use as a soil treatment to control brush.

N.C.A. Studies Proposal on DDT Tolerances on Corn

The N.C.A. staff and counsel are studying the recent FDA proposal to establish a zero tolerance for DDT in or on husks and forage from sweet corn (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 26, page 149). This matter has been discussed by N.C.A. in recent meetings with canners, USDA and state entomologists, and others. After the effects of a zero tolerance can be more accurately appraised, N.C.A. will act in the interest of the industry.

Tests on New Herbicide

More effective and lower-cost weed control in strawberries and vegetables, without injury to these crops, may result from appraisal of the new herbicide EPTC by weed control specialists of the USDA and cooperating state agricultural experiment stations.

Preliminary experiments at USDA's Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., with EPTC (ethyl N, N-di-n-propylthiol-carbamate) demonstrated its effectiveness in controlling weeds in several different crops. Also indicated by the experiments was the prospect of reducing weed control costs in these crops.

In experiments on weeds in strawberries, the researchers found that over-all sprays of EPTC at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds per acre effectively controlled annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds. The spray was applied about one month after setting the strawberry plants, and they were not injured by the herbicide.

In New Jersey, Maryland, and Texas experiments, EPTC was applied as an over-all spray on tomatoes following the last cultivation. The chemical gave good control of annual grasses and certain broad-leaved weeds until harvest of the tomatoes was completed. No injury to the tomato plants was attributable to use of the herbicide.

The researchers found that vegetable leaf, salad, and cole (cabbage) crops were more tolerant to preemergency sprays of EPTC during cool weather than at other times.

Research on this new herbicide is being continued, USDA said, to determine its practical field use under a wide variety of soil and climatic conditions.

Zero Tolerance of Aramite on Fruits and Vegetables

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of April 26 that the Food and Drug Administration proposes to establish a tolerance of zero for use of the pesticide Aramite on fruit and vegetable crops. The proposal would rescind tolerances of 1 ppm now in effect.

FDA said that its proposal is based on new data submitted by the manufacturer of Aramite, which shows that Aramite fed in larger amounts causes cancer in test animals.

Following is the text of the proposed FDA regulation:

§120.107 *Tolerances for residues of Aramite.* A tolerance of zero is established for residues of Aramite (2-(*p-tert*-butylphenoxy)-isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite) in or on each of the following raw agricultural commodities: Alfalfa, apples, blueberries, cantaloupes, celery, cucumbers, grapefruit, grapes, green beans, lemons, muskmelons, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, raspberries, soybeans (whole plant), strawberries, sweet corn (kernels) and forage thereof, tomatoes, watermelons.

Better Homes and Gardens

Canned meats are featured in one of the food articles in the May issue of *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine. In each of the four recipes in the article, "Banquets With Canned Meats," a different canned meat is featured.

The article begins, "A good meal is no farther away than your can opener! And when you have a wide variety of canned meats on call, you have an equal number of quick 'banquet' possibilities—you could have 100 or more! That's how many different kinds of meat dishes await you on market shelves—ready to heat—or to chill—or to dress up as in our picture. There are big cans, little cans; gourmet items like Swedish meat balls, everyday hamburgers and stew."

The "canned meat standbys" featured are corned beef in Corned-beef Bunwiches, brown gravy and sliced beef in Hurry Supper Bake, deviled ham in Ham Sandwich, Spring Style, and luncheon meat in 20-minute Casserole Roast. The article suggests these recipes for "easygoing cooking!"

Other canned foods used in the article are catsup, pork and beans in tomato sauce, smoke flavored beans, and pineapple slices.

Wholesale Distributor Stocks of Canned Foods

A report on stocks of 23 canned foods in the hands of wholesale distributors on April 1 has been issued by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Compared with a year earlier, distributor stocks on April 1 reflected mixed trends. However, distributor stocks of most items increased since January 1, with the heaviest increases reported for the citrus juices and grapefruit segments.

Among the canned vegetables covered in the survey, stocks were below those of a year earlier for only three items—asparagus, corn, and spinach. The largest increase over April 1 a year ago was reported for catsup and chili sauce (18 percent), and increases were reported also for peas, tomatoes, green and wax beans, and sauerkraut.

Distributor stocks of most canned fruits were below the levels of a year earlier. The sharpest percentage drop was in canned apricots (11 percent), while in terms of volume heavier reductions were reported for peaches (165,000 cases, 5 percent) and fruit cocktail (124,000 cases, 8 percent). The principal increase since April 1, 1957, was reported for applesauce (135,000 cases, 11 percent).

April 1 stocks of the three citrus juices—citrus blend, grapefruit, and orange—were substantially heavier (19 to 39 percent) than stocks on hand last April. Stocks of tomato juice increased 2 percent, but stocks of pineapple juice, although up 6 percent since January, were reduced 34 percent below the level of a year earlier.

Commodity	April 1 1957	Jan. 1 1958	April 1 1958
	(thousands of actual cases)		
Vegetables:			
Asparagus	741	681	706
Beans, green and wax	2,822	2,656	2,993
Corn	4,188	3,845	3,882
Peas	3,596	3,668	3,914
Sauerkraut	668	652	704
Spinach	620	502	593
Tomatoes	3,143	2,951	3,364
Catsup and chili sauce	2,237	2,290	2,642
Fruits:			
Apples	450	488	435
Applesauce	1,219	1,284	1,354
Apricots	710	703	634
Cherries, RSP	516	452	463
Fruit cocktail[a]	1,515	1,318	1,391
Grapefruit segments	482	401	483
Peaches	3,276	3,343	3,111
Pears	1,169	1,130	1,167
Pineapple	1,790	1,676	1,808
Juices:			
Citrus blends	490	440	682
Grapefruit	971	861	1,177
Orange	1,270	942	1,507
Pineapple	1,557	968	1,021
Tomato[b]	2,400	2,375	2,440
Fish:			
Maine sardines	295	230	293

[a] Includes fruits for salad and mixed fruits (except citrus). [b] Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

Forthcoming Meetings

May 5-7—Purdue Industrial Waste Conference, Purdue Memorial Union Bldg., Lafayette, Ind.

May 5-9—National Restaurant Association, 39th Annual Convention and Exposition, Chicago

May 7—National Institutional Wholesale Grocers Association, Meeting, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago

May 11-14—Processed Apples Institute, 7th Annual Meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J.

May 22-23—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION, Spring Meeting of Board of Directors, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

May 25-28—Super Market Institute, 21st Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 8-9—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City

June 8-12—National Association of Retail Grocers, 59th Annual Convention, New York

June 12-13—California Olive Association, Annual Technical Conference, Casa Munras, Monterey

The American Home

"Take a Bottle of Catsup or Chili Sauce," an article in the May issue of *The American Home* magazine, features eight recipes.

The article begins, "Lovers of fine food call sauces the gift that French cooking has given the world. Perhaps it's because the French know how to make the word 'sauce' live up to the two meanings of the word: 'to make pungent or sharp . . . or to temper or modify.' For it's comparatively easy to turn out food that's sharp and spicy. But the art of extracting the subtle flavors takes time and a sensitive tongue. With this in mind—and some practice—you can coax many specialties out of a recipe by merely turning to catsup or chili sauce as a guide.

"Here's a simple start! Take a bottle of catsup or chili sauce and become an expert saucier." The recipes in the article are Tomato-Potato Aspic Salad, Shrimp Cocktail Sauce, Chili-Mayonnaise Dressing, Deviled Chicken Livers, Catsup Steak Sauce, Chili Steak Sauce, Frankfurter Macaroni Bake, and Tomato Meat Sauce on Onion Bread.

In addition to catsup and chili sauce, the recipes use canned crushed pineapple and crab meat.

Farm Prices, Employment and The Business Situation

The index of prices received by farmers increased 1 percent (3 points) to 266 percent of the 1910-14 average during the month ended in mid-April, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

Primarily responsible for the increase were record high prices for fruits and vegetables and a substantial rise in prices received for cotton. Partially offsetting were lower prices for dairy products, eggs, and poultry.

The April index of prices received was 10 percent above a year earlier and at the highest level since January, 1953.

The index of prices paid by farmers rose nearly 1 percent (2 points) during the month ended April 15 to 306 percent of the 1910-14 average.

With both indexes up approximately the same amount during the month, the parity ratio remained at 87, about 6 percent higher than in April, 1957.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment continued upward by 600,000 in April while unemployment did not change significantly, according to the Commerce Department.

Employment during April 6-12, 1958, was reported at 62.9 million persons, compared with 62.3 million a month earlier and 64.2 million a year earlier.

Unemployment during this period was reported at 5.1 million compared with 5.2 million a month earlier and 2.7 million a year earlier.

Nearly all of the employment gain resulted from the customary spring pickup in agriculture and other outdoor activities. The increase in employment without a corresponding drop in unemployment occurred because most of the additional farm workers were housewives and students who had been previously outside the labor force, it was said.

Employment in nonagricultural industries in early April was reported at 57,349,000 compared with 57,239,000 a month earlier and 58,506,000 a year earlier.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN MARCH

Economic activity quickened in March—mainly in outdoor occupations—but after allowance for seasonal changes, the downward movement of business was extended, the Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, reports in the April issue of its *Survey of Current Business*. The further easing in the pace of activity centered to a substantial degree in the demand for and production of producer and consumer durable goods.

Covering the principal features of the business situation through March, the OBE review noted that production in early 1958 continued below consumption or final demand, resulting in a drawing down of inventories. However, the ratio of aggregate business inventories to sales remains considerably higher than a year ago.

Retail sales increased over the February volume, though the preliminary figures indicate that the rise was somewhat less than usual. Automobile buying continued sluggish, with first quarter sales of automotive stores off one-seventh from a year ago. Consumer buying at nondurable goods stores remained relatively strong.

Personal income in March totaled $341½ billion, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, virtually the same as in February and $6 billion below the late summer peak. To a large extent, the stability in the March personal income total resulted from an increase in government transfer payments, mainly unemployment compensation payments and social security benefits, which offset a further decline in wage and salary disbursements. In addition, agricultural income continued its recent pickup, as prices received by farmers advanced sharply. For the entire first quarter, personal income was at an annual rate of $342½ billion, $4 billion higher than in the same period of 1957. In real purchasing power, the first quarter income rate was somewhat below that of a year ago.

The 1958 personal income figures repeated a pattern evident in the two previous postwar business adjustments—namely, better maintenance of individual incomes than of income or output. In part, the flow of production income to individuals has been supplemented substantially by government transfer payments. These payments expanded to an annual rate of $24 billion in March, $3 billion higher than late last summer when personal income was at a peak. Centering largely in unemployment benefits, the increase in transfer payments offset one-third of the $9 billion drop in other forms of personal income.

The Commerce Department pointed out that total demand has also been supported by the currently rising volume of government outlays on goods and services. During the latter part of 1957, total government purchasing was stable, with declines in federal spending about offset by increased state and local government buying. Recently, the downdrift of federal purchases has been halted, and current programs resulting from a reexamination of federal expenditures call for a rise in these outlays, which will supplement the continued expansion in state and local spending. On top of the direct effect of increased government buying is the indirect impact on business operations of government orders for items to be delivered at a later date. Defense Department contracts to be let for major procurement and construction in the first half of calendar 1958 are more than in the latter part of 1957.

In the segments of the economy affected by the reduction in demand, notably industrial production, the OBE analysis indicated that output continued downward throughout the first quarter. While operations in some industries remained at or close to peak rates in March, the principal changes from February were the further decreases in the output of producers' and consumers' durable goods. The cutback in aggregate industrial production reflected further working off of business inventories. The early 1958 reductions occurred primarily in manufacturers' stocks, particularly in holdings of durable goods producers. Wholesalers and retailers accounted for less than one-third of the reduction in business inventories, although these groups are following a cautious buying policy to keep inventories geared to current sales developments.

Canned Fruits under P. L. 480

Since the beginning of the P. L. 480 program, USDA has authorized purchases of canned fruits totaling $3.2 million and of canned juices totaling $0.3 million, according to a report by the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. The authorizations were made under Title I of the Act and involve purchases in foreign currencies and payments to U. S. suppliers in dollars.

USDA also has listed active authorizations under which purchases had not been completed as of April 23. These authorizations include No. 19-09 for canned fruit (canned peaches, mixed fruits, and cranberries) worth $2 million, for which contracts may be made through May 31; and No. 19-10 for canned grapefruit worth $1 million, for which contracts may be made through August 30 (see INFORMATION LETTER of Feb. 8, page 89).

1957 Exports of Canned Foods by Quantity and Value

Exports of canned foods in 1957 rose in both volume and value over 1956 exports, on the basis of a report by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The value of exports of canned fruits, vegetables, and fruit juices in 1957 totaled $111.7 million, exceeding the 1956 export value, $105 million, by 6 percent and amounting to more than a one-third rise in value over the 1955 figure of $81 million.

Exports of canned fruits declined slightly, but a shift in trade patterns gives evidence of long-term gains in the future. The United Kingdom was not as good a market in calendar 1957 as in 1956, while countries on the continent—notably West Germany and Belgium—took sizable quantities of canned fruits. The volume of exports of canned fruits in 1956 and 1957 was about equal to the average prewar, 1935-39, exports.

Exports of canned meats in 1957 were markedly greater in volume than the year before, and much of the increase was in shipments of canned pork products to Korea.

Volume of Exports

The trend in the volume of exports over the past five years is shown in the following table:

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	(*millions of pounds*)				
Canned vegetables	151	160	178	225	267
Canned fruits	130	205	221	311	309
Fruit juices (*gallons*)	24	24	26	31	34
Baby foods	9	9	9	14	11
Canned fish	47	40	71	63	51
Canned shellfish	11	9	18	19	17
Canned meats	23	24	21	21	35

Value of Exports

The trend in the value of exports over the past five years is shown in the following table:

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	(*millions of dollars*)				
Canned vegetables	20	22	25	30	35
Canned fruits	21	31	35	46	45
Fruit juices	20	19	22	29	31
Baby foods	2	2	3	3	3
Canned fish	11	10	17	13	12
Canned shellfish	3	3	4	5	4
Canned meats	11	11	9	9	18

On this page is a summary of 1957 exports for each of the classifications of canned fruits, canned vegetables, canned fruit juices, baby foods, canned fish and shellfish, and canned meat products, with comparisons:

	1956		1957	
	Quantity (*pounds*)	Value (*dollars*)	Quantity (*pounds*)	Value (*dollars*)
Canned vegetables:				
Asparagus	32,704,748	6,179,254	37,957,954	6,841,789
Baked beans, pork and beans	6,670,598	669,825	7,016,892	741,099
Corn	7,264,742	1,012,656	10,510,402	1,565,834
Peas	10,817,988	1,544,113	11,076,447	1,608,989
Soups	18,090,008	3,094,027	17,387,438	3,076,775
Tomatoes	18,005,977	1,749,712	12,988,463	1,354,230
Tomato paste and puree	22,083,095	3,712,421	28,992,597	4,517,123
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	16,287,262	1,842,124	26,778,168	3,048,891
Tomato juice	43,638,421	3,922,596	65,122,130	5,541,306
Snap beans	16,882,761	1,709,985	4,542,719	501,293
Lima beans	194,841	32,606	154,065	27,371
Spinach	1,511,308	146,845	1,458,405	144,089
Vegetables and juices, n. e. c.	10,829,737	1,715,591	13,541,193	2,415,757
Pickles	7,434,458	795,909	16,974,406	1,473,438
Catsup, chili sauce, and other tomato sauces	12,783,022	2,070,747	12,427,345	1,941,345
Total canned vegetables	225,198,966	30,198,471	266,928,624	34,799,329
Canned fruits:				
Grapefruit	11,079,120	1,461,090	5,749,032	785,321
Berries	713,950	159,452	769,892	181,340
Apples and sauce	857,896	122,482	2,249,424	330,896
Apricots	12,267,857	1,857,335	14,590,333	2,114,313
Cherries	1,271,905	241,392	5,835,438	908,010
Prunes and plums	673,534	109,637	2,063,298	241,494
Peaches	98,666,092	13,292,924	96,217,697	12,236,578
Pears	16,700,632	2,821,263	12,768,906	2,197,451
Pineapple	102,364,613	14,723,262	99,630,351	14,612,398
Fruit cocktail	63,435,400	10,821,456	66,384,334	11,018,769
Fruits, n. e. c.	1,073,938	213,579	1,426,255	277,013
Jellies and jams	1,855,390	508,492	1,783,279	518,324
Total canned fruits	310,960,327	46,332,373	309,468,239	45,421,907
Fruit juices:	(*gallons*)	(*dollars*)	(*gallons*)	(*dollars*)
Pineapple juice	3,497,831	2,102,244	2,741,627	1,995,923
Grapefruit juice, single-strength	6,603,576	3,295,030	6,438,137	3,580,388
Grapefruit juice, conc. (hot-pack)	74,057	170,414	115,400	248,433
Orange juice, single-strength	9,277,592	7,364,165	11,252,517	7,896,034
Orange juice, conc. (hot-pack)	1,381,194	4,734,277	1,630,346	5,304,416
Citrus juices, blended	3,350,614	2,237,820	4,000,114	2,540,147
Peach juice and nectar	1,104,273	1,262,493	1,122,450	1,273,713
Pear juice, nectar, and pearade	2,241,481	2,493,408	2,488,476	2,696,043
Fruit juices, n. e. c.	3,080,551	5,281,520	4,490,543	5,743,553
Total fruit juices	31,211,169	28,941,371	34,279,610	31,278,650
Baby foods:	(*pounds*)	(*dollars*)	(*pounds*)	(*dollars*)
Meats	606,954	259,322	1,126,607	502,383
Vegetables	3,208,671	837,508	1,549,207	419,914
Fruits	9,516,710	2,333,806	8,068,176	2,152,087
Custards and puddings	174,984	50,557	361,807	108,453
Total baby foods	13,507,319	3,471,193	11,105,887	3,182,837
Canned fish:				
Salmon	5,212,973	3,605,753	6,688,191	4,740,178
Sardines in oil	229,074	84,236	379,311	124,948
Sardines, other	39,444,793	6,416,970	14,922,149	2,653,903
Herring	51,563	13,461	13,245	4,514
Tuna	222,380	136,466	376,959	201,617
Mackerel	2,373,544	335,480	17,044,496	2,145,785
Fish, n. e. c.	15,276,452	2,823,278	11,861,026	2,133,424
Total canned fish	62,810,779	13,415,644	51,285,377	12,004,369
Canned shellfish:				
Shrimp	2,451,114	2,650,227	2,206,443	2,409,840
Crabs	17,015	21,279	28,568	39,423
Oysters	140,018	132,841	114,507	117,074
Shellfish, n. e. c.	16,147,089	1,878,101	14,591,614	1,475,611
Total canned shellfish	18,755,236	4,682,448	17,031,132	4,041,948
Canned meats:				
Beef and veal	4,693,102	1,703,729	3,243,649	1,222,154
Hams and shoulders	1,051,548	739,703	3,357,481	2,223,925
Other pork	5,162,975	2,780,008	14,945,735	8,102,826
Sausage, prepared sausage meats, bologna, and frankfurters	4,623,349	2,090,327	6,524,556	3,861,805
Chicken	2,765,238	1,006,344	2,190,741	733,193
Meat and meat products, n. e. c.	2,538,353	758,412	5,028,807	1,722,244
Total canned meats	20,834,565	9,079,123	35,291,059	17,866,147

The initials "n. e. c." stand for "not elsewhere classified."

Status of Legislation

Agricultural trade development—S. 3420, to raise Title I authorizations from $4 to $7.5 billion and to extend P. L. 480 for two years, to June 30, 1960, was passed by the Senate March 20. P. L. 480 will be the subject of hearings by the House Agriculture Committee May 5-9.

Alaska statehood—H. R. 7999, to provide statehood for Alaska, was reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 25, 1957. S. 49, Alaska statehood, and S. 50, Hawaii statehood, were reported by Senate Interior Committee Aug. 29, 1957.

Anti-dumping Act—H. R. 6006, to amend the Anti-dumping Act of 1921 so as to facilitate determinations under the Act, was passed by the House Aug. 29, 1957, and was the subject of hearings by the Senate Finance Committee March 26-27.

CCC equity payments—S. 2426 (Ellender of La.), to authorize CCC to acquire title to unredeemed loan collateral without obligation to make equity payments, is pending before Senate Agriculture Committee, and H. R. 11389 (Bentley of Mich.) is pending before House Agriculture Committee.

Customs drawback—H. R. 9919, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to extend the privilege of substitution for the purpose of obtaining drawback upon reexportation of all classes of merchandise, was passed by the House Feb. 27.

Farmworkers housing—H. R. 9057, to provide for five-year amortization of housing facilities for farmworkers, was reported by House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 21, 1957.

FDA food additives—H. R. 6747 (Harris of Ark.) and S. 1895 (Hill of Ala.), the Administration-sponsored bill, H. R. 8390 (Harris of Ark.), H. R. 8629 (Wolverton of N. J.) and other food additives bills were the subject of hearings by the Health and Science Subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee in 1957 and April 15-16, 1958. N.C.A. supports H. R. 8390 and H. R. 8629.

Fisheries loan fund—S. 2720, to increase the loan fund authorization from $10 million to $13 million, was passed by the Senate Aug. 20, 1957. S. 3295, to increase the authorization from $10 to $20 million, was reported by the Senate Commerce Committee March 11.

ICC agricultural exemption—H. R. 5823 (Harris of Ark.), to amend the agricultural exemption in sec. 203 (6) (b), was the subject of hearings by the House Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation April 23-25. The Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee has recommended that the exemption for frozen fruits and vegetables be terminated by legislation (see story, page 153).

ICC private carrier definition—H. R. 5825 (Harris of Ark.), to amend the definition of a private motor carrier, as recommended by the ICC, was the subject of a hearing by the House Commerce Transportation Subcommittee April 28-May 1.

Marketing orders—H. R. 8367 (Sisk of Calif.) is designed to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue marketing orders in effect even after parity is reached. No action scheduled.

Marketing orders, cranberries—S. 1680 (10 Senators from 5 cranberry producing states) and other bills to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act so as to authorize marketing orders for cranberries for canning, were the subject of hearings by a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee April 20, 1957. N.C.A. opposes.

Mexican farm labor—H. R. 10360 (Gathings of Ark.), to extend indefinitely the authority under P. L. 78, 82d Congress, to import Mexican nationals for employment in agriculture, was the subject of hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee Feb. 28-March 3, and will be the subject of a further public hearing in June.

Packers and Stockyards Act—S. 1356 (O'Mahoney of Wyo.), to transfer antitrust jurisdiction over meat packing operations from USDA to FTC, was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee July 18, 1957, and by the Senate Agriculture Committee April 22, with an amendment providing for concurrent jurisdiction by USDA and FTC (see story, page 154).

H. R. 9020, to retain USDA antitrust jurisdiction on exclusive meat packing operations, was reported by House Agriculture Committee July 9, 1957, and H. R. 11234, also relating to antitrust jurisdiction, was reported by House Commerce Committee, with amendment, March 17.

Potato marketing and labeling—A number of bills to prohibit the sale of potatoes of a lower grade than U. S. No. 2, under certain conditions, were the subject of hearings by the House Agriculture Committee and by the Senate Agriculture Committee in 1957. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

Premerger notification—H. R. 7698 (Celler of N. Y.), to require 60 days notice prior to merger of corporations having total book value of more than $10 million, was reported by House Judiciary Committee May 28, 1957. S. 198 was the subject of hearings by the Senate Antitrust Monopoly Subcommittee April 1-2 and 24-25.

Raw product bargaining—S. 1743 and S. 2444 (Aiken), to legalize organized bargaining for agricultural commodities under certain conditions, has been referred to Senate Agriculture Committee; and H. R. 6799 (Bow of Ohio) and H. R. 7807 (Bentley of Mich.) have been referred to House Judiciary Committee.

Robinson-Patman Act—S. 11 (Kefauver of Tenn.) and H. R. 11 (Patman of Tex.), to restrict the good faith defense against a charge of price discrimination, was approved without recommendation, by Senate Antitrust Subcommittee June 21, 1957, and is pending before the Judiciary Committee.

Trade Agreements Act—H.R. 10368 (Mills of Ark.), to amend and extend the Trade Agreements Act, was the subject of hearings begun by the House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 17-March 25.

Wage-Hour—S. 1853 (Kennedy of Mass.), which includes proposal to eliminate overtime fishery exemption, was approved, without recommendation, by Senate Labor Subcommittee May 7, 1957.

Waste disposal—H. R. 1082 (Byrnes of Wis.), H. R. 2463 (Lipscomb of Calif.), and H. R. 4234 (Simpson of Pa.), to allow rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works, have been introduced. N.C.A. supports the proposal, which is before House Ways and Means Committee.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

Business Indicators
Farm prices, employment and the business situation 156

Congress
Senate group recommends change in sec. 203(b)(6) 153
Meat packer trade practices 154
Status of legislation 158

Food Regulation
Federal standards prevail over local food regulation 153

Foreign Trade
Canned fruits under P.L. 480 ... 156
1957 exports of canned foods by quantity and value 157

Meetings
Forthcoming meetings 155

PAGE

Publicity
Better Homes and Gardens 155
The American Home 155

Raw Products
Herbicides in granular form 154
Tests on new herbicides 154
N.C.A. studies proposal on DDT tolerance on corn 154
Zero tolerance of Aramite on fruits and vegetables 155

Standards
N.C.A. files proposal to amend pear standards 153

Statistics
Wholesale distributor stocks of canned foods 155